

# Natural Stormwater Management for Residential Properties

**2/4/2017**

Landowner Workshop



# Presentation Highlights

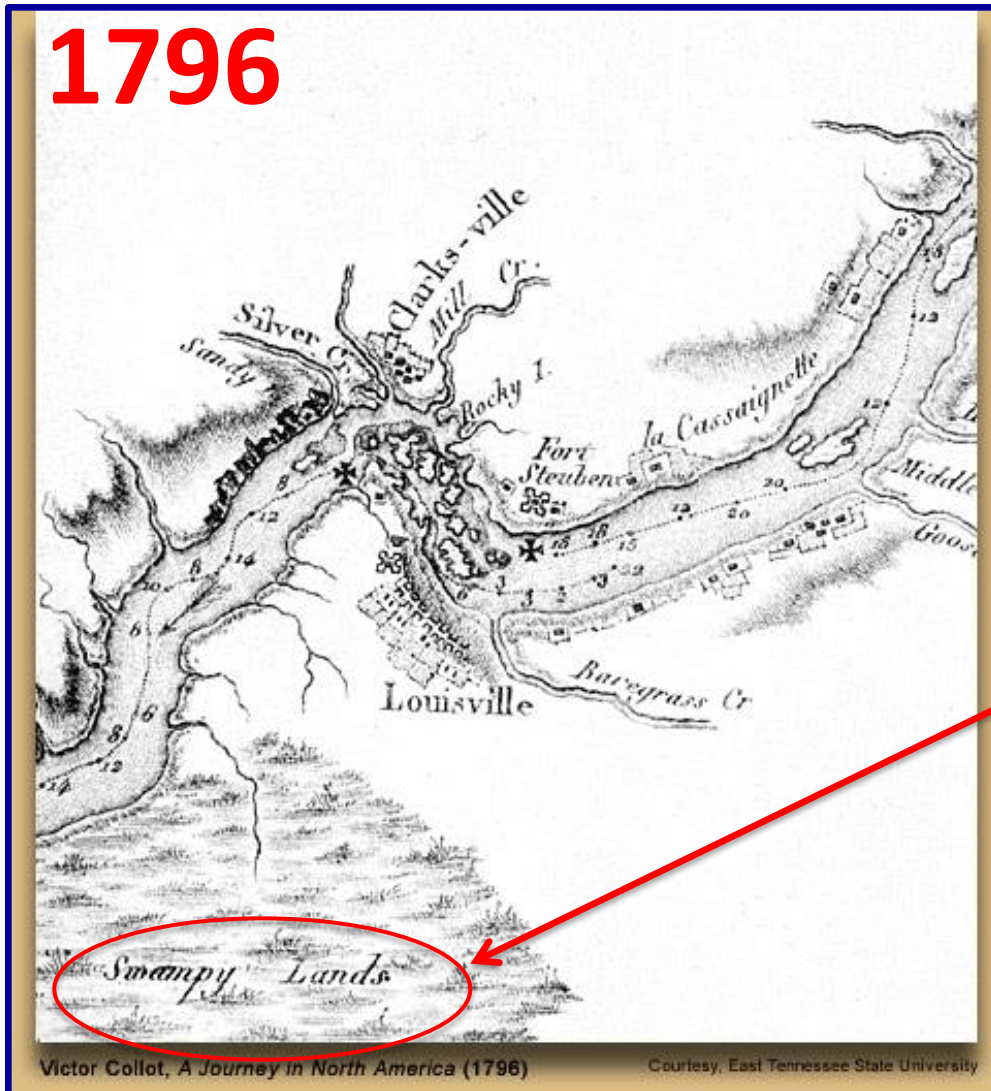
- Traditional Stormwater Management
- Natural Stormwater Management
- Why Should I Care?

# Traditional Stormwater Management



# Where We Started

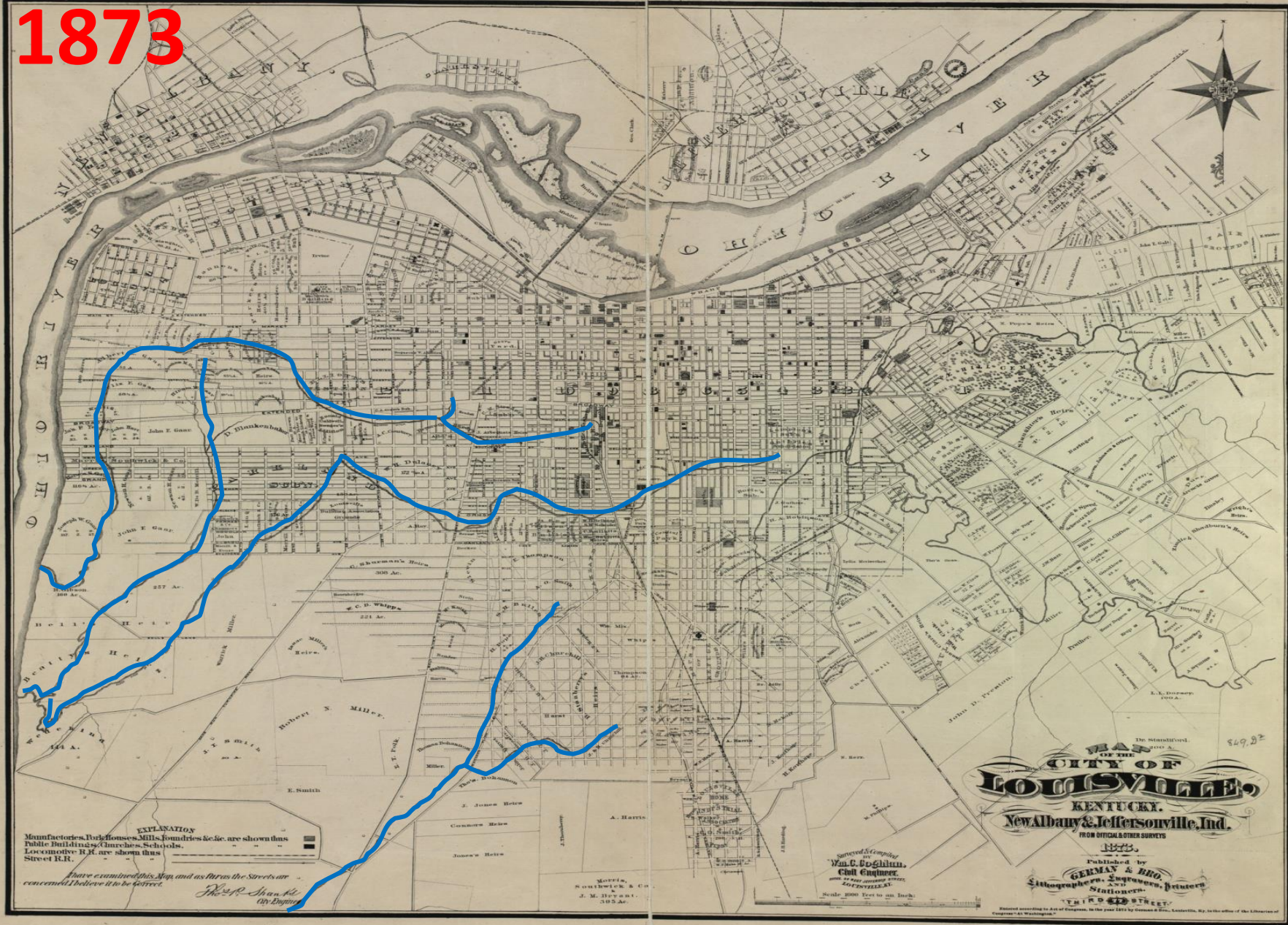
1796



“Swampy Lands”



1873



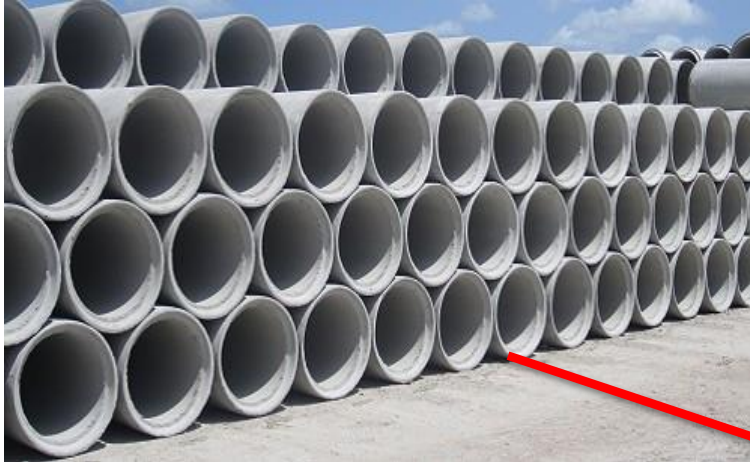


1905

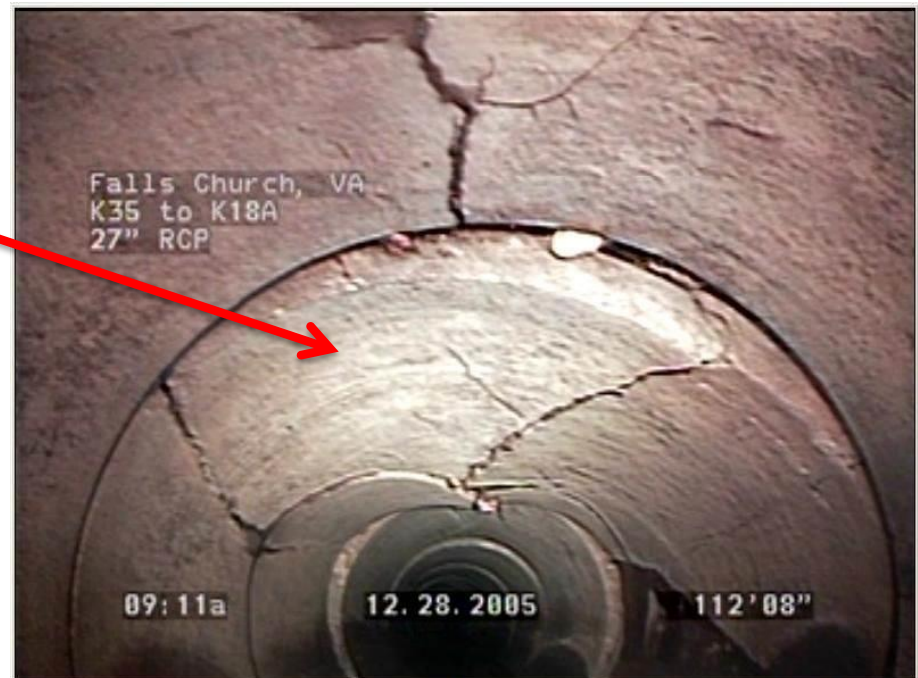




# Lots of pipes!



Get the water away from people and into the nearest stream as fast as possible.



# Typhoid Death Rates; 1881 – 1912 (Louisville)

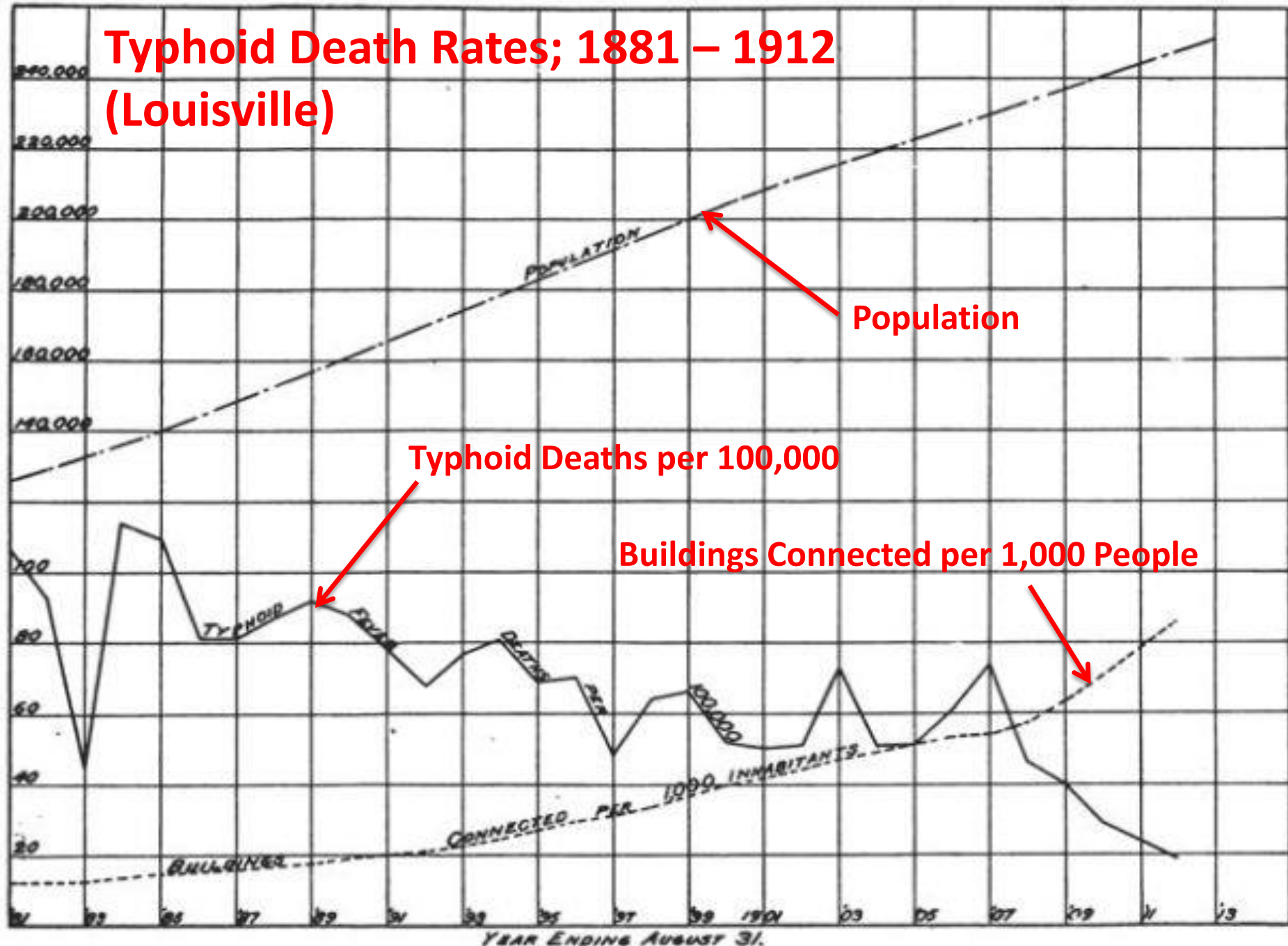


DIAGRAM NO. 1.—POPULATION, GROWTH OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM AND TYPHOID DEATH RATE, FROM 1881 TO 1912.



# Natural Stormwater Management



# Natural Stormwater Management

try to make this...



**Filter runoff before it can  
carry pollutants to  
waterways, reduce excess  
runoff.**

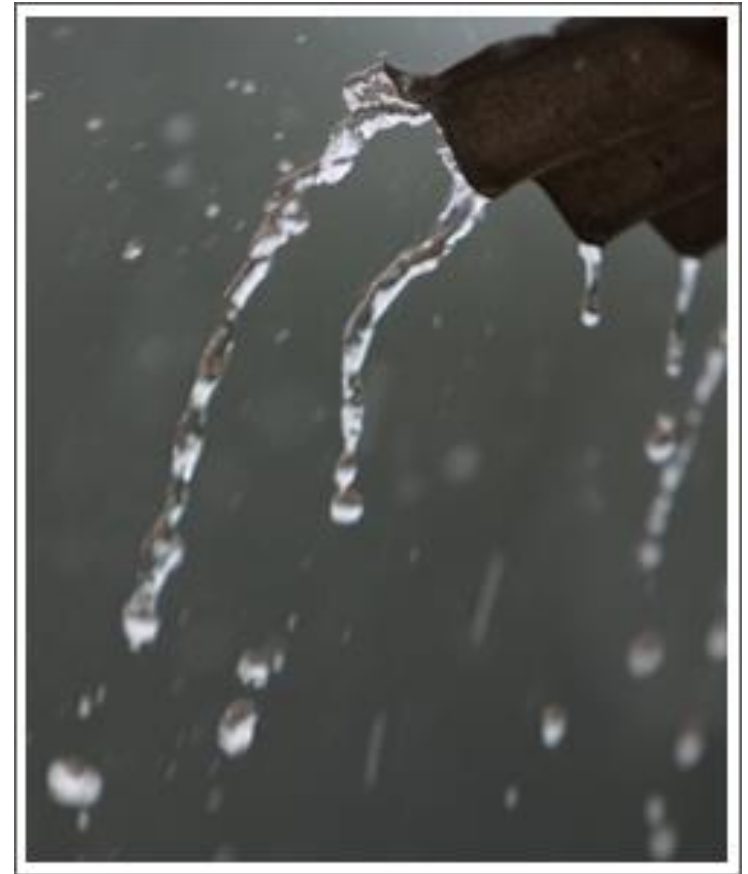
function like this





# Natural Stormwater Management

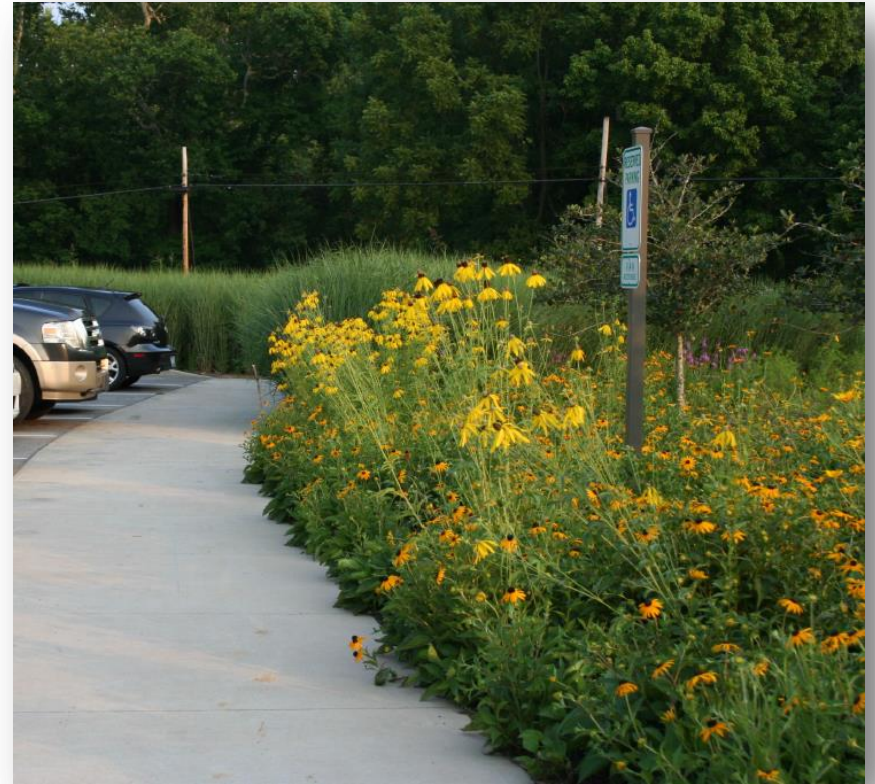
- Hard surfaces don't absorb rain
  - Roofs
  - Driveways/Parking Lots
  - Patios
- Development introduces pollutants
  - Oil, Gas
  - Trash, Debris
  - Sediment
  - Metals, Chemicals
  - Excess runoff
  - Heat
- Rain carries pollutants to waterway



# Natural Stormwater Management

## Rain Gardens:

- Use deep-rooted native plants to absorb and filter runoff
- Provide habitat
- Aesthetic value





# Natural Stormwater Management

- Rain Garden Tips:
  - Ensure there is an appropriate water source (downspout)
  - Soil type is important, may need to be amended
  - Usually 8 to 12 inches deep
  - Locate at least 10 feet away from structures with basements
  - Use a variety of native plant species, ensure location will allow them to thrive
  - Use in combination with rain barrel to ensure health during drought



# Why Should I Care?





# Attractive, Functional Landscape

- Rain gardens soak up stormwater runoff
- Rain gardens remove pollutants from stormwater runoff that damage the environment
- Rain gardens are attractive, value-adding landscaping features



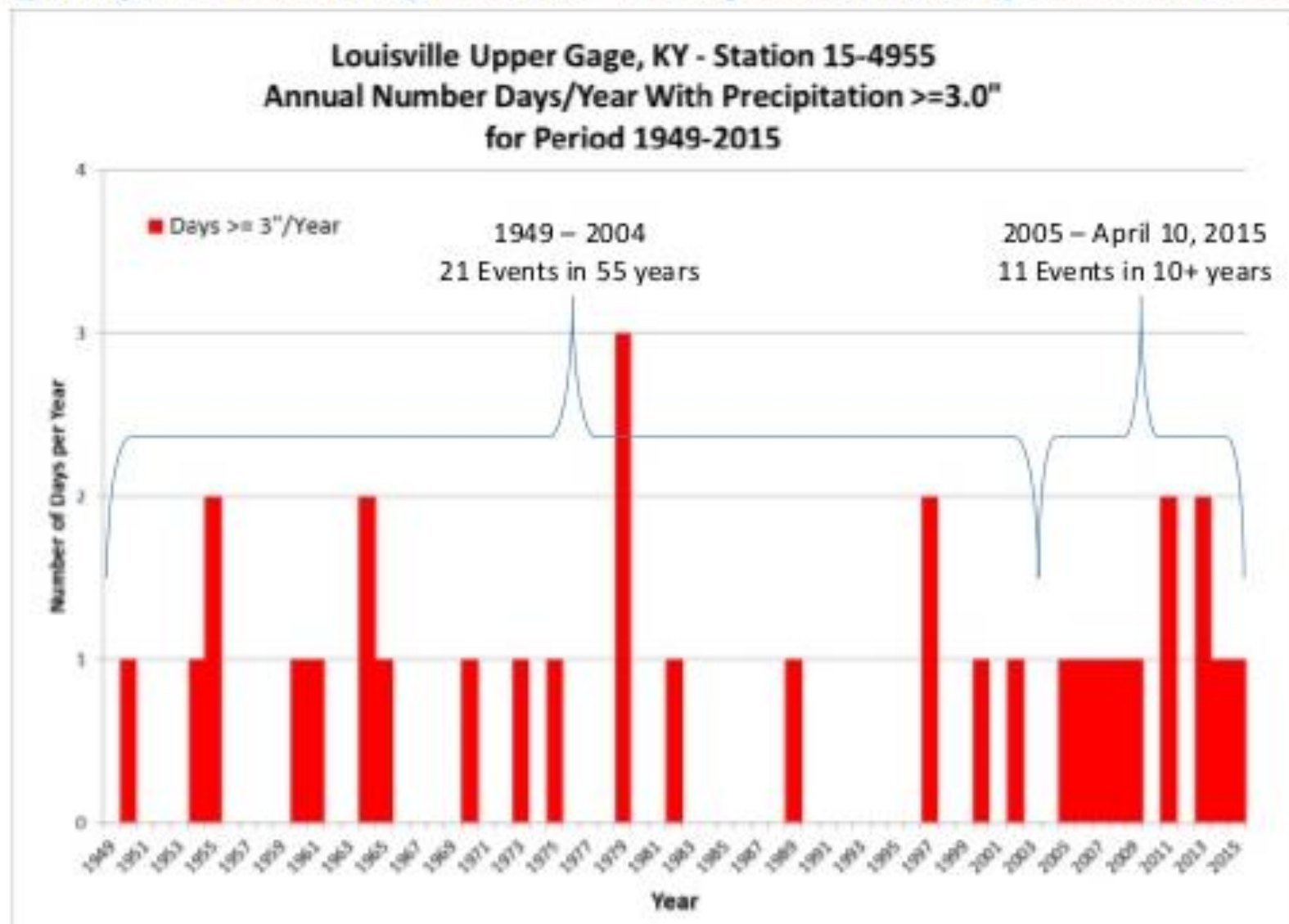
# Stormwater Pollution

- Sediment is the #1 pollutant in Kentucky
- Major effect on usability of waterways, aquatic life, habitat





# Increased Frequency of Extreme Storms Highlights Drainage and Floodplain Management Needs



# Questions?

